

President - Texas Division
Southwestern Bell Telephone Company
Dallas, Texas
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ACCESS SERVICE TARIFF
Section: 6
Sheet: 65
Revision: 2
Replacing: 1

SWITCHED ACCESS SERVICE

6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.3 Usage Rates

Usage rates are rates that apply on a per unit basis, e.g. per access minute, when a specific rate element is used. Usage charges are accumulated over a monthly period.

Usage rates for Switched Access Service depend generally on its use by the customer, (i.e., for MTS or WATS services, MTS-WATS equivalent services, or other services such as foreign exchange service), the feature group and whether the service is provided in an equal access or a non-equal access end office.

Usage rates for FGD Service utilizing the Multiple 64 CCC feature will apply on a per unit basis. For Multiple 64 CCC, a unit represents a FGD trunk with 64 Kbps of bandwidth. The Multiple 64 CCC feature (n x 64 Kbps) is available in increments from 64 Kbps to 1536 Kbps bandwidth, where n may be from 1 to 24 and represents the incremental number of 64 Kbps of bandwidth per call. For example, a call that has a bandwidth of 1536 Kbps equals 24 FGD trunks. The Switched Access Service usage rates will be multiplied by 24 by the number of minutes per call.

(A) Premium and Non-Premium Rate Application

Switched Access Local Transport and Local Switching (LS1 and LS2) usage rates are applied as either premium or non-premium rates.

(1) Premium Local Transport and LS1 rates apply to:

- (a) FGA access minutes originating from or terminating to equal end offices.
- (b) FGB access minutes originating from equal access end offices, except when FGB is used to provide MTS/WATS.

(2) Premium Local Transport and LS2 rates apply to:

- (a) FGB minutes which terminate in equal access end offices;
- (b) FGC and FGD access minutes;
- (c) 900, ACIS, and interLATA {1} 800 access minutes originating from non-equal access end offices when combined with tandem-routed FGD traffic; (N)
- (d) FGB minutes utilized in the provision of MTS/WATS service.
- (e) FGD access minutes originating with 950-XXXX access from equal access end offices and combined with FGD traffic.
- (f) 800 NPAS

{..} Effective January 5, 1994, this provision includes both originating intraLATA and interLATA minutes of use for Non-Joint Provided 800 Service.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.3 Usage Rates (Cont'd)

(A) Premium and Non-Premium Rate Application (Cont'd)

(3) Non-Premium rates apply to:

- (a) FGA access minutes originating from or terminating to non-equal access end offices;
- (b) FGB access minutes originating from or terminating to non-equal access offices except when FGB service is utilized to provide MTS/WATS.
- (c) 900, ACIS and interLATA (1) 800 access minutes that originate from non-equal access end offices when not combined with tandem-routed FGD traffic. (N)
- (d) 900, ACIS and interLATA (1) 800 access minutes that terminate via FGA or FGB to non-equal access end offices when not combined with tandem-routed FGD traffic. (N)

(1) Effective January 5, 1994, this provision includes both originating intraLATA and interLATA minutes of use for Non-Joint Provided 800 Service.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.3 Usage Rates (Cont'd)

(B) Equal Access Transition Plan

When FGA Switched Access Service provided to an entry switch (i.e., the dial tone office for FGA) has usage originating from or terminating to both equal access and non-equal access end offices, premium and non-premium rates are applied as follows:

(1) Where end office specific usage data is available:

Premium

All measured access minutes originating from or terminating at the equal access end offices will be billed at premium rates.

Non-Premium

The number of access minutes to be billed as non-premium is derived by subtracting the number of premium minutes from the total number of access minutes.

(2) Where end office specific usage data is not available:

FGA originating and terminating usage will either be measured or assumed at the entry switch, as set forth in 6.6.4 (Determining Chargeable Access Minutes), and will then be apportioned between premium and non-premium access minutes by using the Subscriber Line Ratio (SLR) as described herein.

For purposes of administering this regulation:

- Subscriber lines are defined as exchange service lines, Centrex lines and Centrex-type lines provided by SWBT under its Local and/or General Exchange Tariff.
- The local calling scope for the originating FGA dial tone end office (entry switch) is defined in SWBT's Local Exchange Tariff.
- The calling scope of the entry switch for terminating FGA usage is any NXX within the LATA, as set forth in 6.2.1(C) (Terminating FGA).

Premium

For originating FGA usage, develop the ratio of the number of subscriber lines served by equal access end offices within the local calling scope to the total number of subscriber lines in all end offices within the same local calling scope. Then apply this ratio to the total number of originating FGA access minutes to determine the usage to be billed at premium rates, unless adjusted as described in (3) following.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.3 Usage Rates (Cont'd)

(B) Equal Access Transition Plan (Cont'd)

(2) (Cont'd)

Premium (Cont'd)

For terminating FGA usage, develop the ratio of the number of subscriber lines served by equal access end offices within the LATA to the total number of subscriber lines in all end offices within the same LATA. Then apply this ratio to the total number of terminating FGA access minutes to determine the usage to be billed at premium rates.

The ratio used to calculate the premium usage will be determined on a quarterly basis and provided to the customer with the last bill rendered for the preceding quarter or mailed separately within five working days after the first day of the new quarter. A quarter is defined for these purposes as beginning on the first day of January, April, July or October.

Non-Premium

The number of access minutes to be billed as non-premium is derived by subtracting the number of premium minutes from the total number of access minutes.

(3) Adjustment for FGD Premium Access Minutes

Where FGD Switched Access Service is provided to a customer in an end office where FGA premium access minutes have been determined in accordance with (2) preceding, the originating FGA premium access minutes will be adjusted in the following manner.

For each FGD access minute originating from that end office, the number of FGA originating premium access minutes determined in (2) preceding will be converted to non-premium access minutes on a one for one basis, but the number of minutes to be converted shall not exceed the total number of FGA premium access minutes originating from that end office. The customer will be billed for the revised number of FGA premium and non-premium access minutes. 800, 900, and ACIS access minutes and MicroLink I Access Capability access minutes shall not be used to offset premium rates.

(N)

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.3 Usage Rates (Cont'd)

(C) 800 Number Portability Access Service

The following rate element is applicable to 800 NPAS:

The 800 NPAS Query provides the customer identification function required to determine the appropriate routing for each 1+800+XXX+XXXX call. The 800 NPAS Query rate applies per call for each 800 Query received at SWBT SCP that returns a valid carrier identification code that provides the appropriate routing information of that call. The following features are available with 800 NPAS:

(1) POTS Translation

The POTS Translation feature converts the 800 number into a designated Plain Old Telephone Service (POTS) 10 digit number. If the customer provides the POTS number associated with the 800 number and requests delivery of the POTS number in place of the 800 number, SWBT will deliver the POTS number.

The charge for this feature will be in addition to the 800 NPAS Query.

(2) Call Validation

The Call Validation feature ensures that calls originate only from an 800 Subscriber's customized service area. Calls originating outside the area will be screened and an out of band recording will be returned to the calling party.

The charge for this feature will be in addition to the 800 NPAS Query.

(3) Call Handling and Destination

The Call Handling and Destination feature allows routing of 800 calls based on one or any combination of the following: time of day, day of week, percent allocation and specific 10 digit ANI.

The charge for this feature will be in addition to the 800 NPAS Query.

(D) Advanced Carrier Identification Service (ACIS) Carrier Identification Feature (CIF)

The Carrier Identification Feature (CIF) applies on a per call basis for the functionality used to identify the access customer to whom the PCS call is to be delivered. The CIF rate element applies to each PCS call requiring translation which is successfully delivered to the access customer.

(N)
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(N)

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes

Chargeable access minutes are accumulated using call detail recorded by SWBT equipment at end office or access tandem switches where recording capabilities exist. Where such recording capability does not exist, SWBT develops chargeable access minutes through the use of assumed minutes, recorded minutes which have been factored, or imputed minutes.

(A) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Recordings

The recorded access minutes are the chargeable access minutes for the following types of usage:

- Originating calls over MTS/WATS-type FGA, FGB and FGD
- Terminating calls over FGA, FGB, FGC and FGD as specified following

(1) Measuring Recorded Access Minutes

(a) FGA

When recording originating calls over second dial tone FGA service, usage measurement begins when the originating FGA entry switch receives an off-hook supervisory signal forwarded from the customer's point of termination prior to the customer's provision of second dial tone to the originating end user. This off-hook signal is provided by the customer's equipment. The measurement of originating call usage over FGA ends when the originating FGA entry switch receives an on-hook supervisory signal from either the originating end user's end office (indicating that the originating end user has disconnected), or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.

For terminating calls over FGA, usage measurement begins when the terminating FGA entry switch receives an off-hook supervisory signal from the terminating end user's end office (indicating that the terminating end user has answered). The measurement of terminating call usage over FGA ends when the terminating FGA entry switch receives an on-hook supervisory signal from either the terminating end user's end office (indicating that the terminating end user has disconnected), or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes (Cont'd)

(A) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Recordings (Cont'd)

(1) Measuring Recorded Access Minutes (Cont'd)

(b) FGB

When recording originating calls over FGB, usage measurement begins when the originating FGB entry switch receives answer supervision forwarded from the customer's point of termination (indicating that the customer's equipment has answered). If answer supervision is not received within 4 (+4, -0) seconds of the end of outpulsing as set forth in reference document TR-TSY-000064 LATA Switching System General Requirements, the call will be terminated to an announcement. The measurement of originating call usage over FGB ends when the originating FGB entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the originating end user's end office (indicating that the originating end user has disconnected), or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.

For terminating calls over FGB (except for FGB when utilized in the provision of MTS/WATS), usage measurement begins when the terminating FGB entry switch receives answer supervision from the terminating end user's end office (indicating that the terminating end user has answered). The measurement of terminating call usage over FGB ends when the terminating FGB entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the terminating end user's end office (indicating that the terminating end user has disconnected), or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.

(c) FGC

For terminating calls over FGC to 800, 900 and Directory Assistance Service, and for other terminating calls over FGC where measurement capabilities exist, usage measurement begins when the terminating FGC entry switch receives answer supervision from the terminating end user's end office (indicating that the terminating end user has answered). The measurement of terminating call usage over FGC ends when the terminating FGC entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the terminating end user's end office (indicating that the terminating end user has disconnected), or from the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes (Cont'd)

(A) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Recordings (Cont'd)

(1) Measuring Recorded Access Minutes (Cont'd)

(d) FGD

When recording originating calls over FGD with multifrequency address signaling, usage measurement begins when the originating FGD entry switch receives the first wink supervisory signal forwarded from the customer's point of termination. The measurement of originating call usage over FGD ends when the originating FGD entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the originating end user's end office (indicating that the originating end user has disconnected), or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch. (T)

For terminating calls over FGD with multifrequency address signaling, the measurement of access minutes begins when the terminating FGD entry switch receives answer supervision from the terminating end user's end office (indicating that the terminating end user has answered). The measurement of terminating call usage over FGD ends when the terminating FGD entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the terminating end user's end office (indicating that the terminating end user has disconnected), or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch. (T)

When recording originating calls over FGD with SS7 signaling, usage measurement begins with the transmission of the initial address message by the switch for direct trunk groups and with the receipt of an exit message by the switch for tandem trunk groups. The measurement of originating FGD call usage ends when the entry switch receives or sends a release message, whichever occurs first. (N)

For terminating calls over FGD with SS7 signaling, the measurement of access minutes begins when the terminating recording switch receives answer supervision from the terminating end user. On directly routed trunk groups or on tandem routed trunks groups, SWBT switch receives answer supervision and sends the indication to the customer in the form of an answer message. The measurement of terminating FGD call usage ends when the entry switch receives or sends a release message, whichever occurs first. (N)

(2) Rounding Recorded Access Minutes

- (a) FGA access minutes or fractions thereof (the exact value of the fraction is a function of the most precise measurement attainable using the switch technology where the measurement is made) are accumulated over the billing period for each line or hunt group and are then rounded to the nearest access minute for each line or hunt group.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes (Cont'd)

(A) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Recordings (Cont'd)

(1) Measuring Recorded Access Minutes (Cont'd)

- (b) FGB, FGC and FGD access minutes or fractions thereof (the exact value of the fraction is a function of the most precise measurement attainable using the switch technology where the measurement is made) are accumulated over the billing period for each end office and are then rounded to the nearest access minute for each end office.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes (Cont'd)

(B) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Factored Recordings

The chargeable access minutes are derived from recorded minutes through the use of SWBT factors (as described in the four steps following) for the following types of usage:

- Originating calls over FX/ONAL FGA and FGC

(1) Measuring Recorded Access Minutes

(a) FX/ONAL FGA

When recording originating calls over FX/ONAL FGA, usage measurement begins when the originating FGA entry switch receives an off-hook supervisory signal forwarded from the customer's point of termination. This off-hook signal is provided by the customer's equipment when the called party answers. The measurement of originating call usage over FX/ONAL FGA ends when the originating FGA entry switch receives an on-hook supervisory signal from either the originating end user's end office (indicating that the originating end user has disconnected), or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.

(b) FGC

When recording originating calls over FGC, usage measurement begins when the originating FGC entry switch receives answer supervision from the customer's point of termination, indicating the called party has answered. The measurement of originating call usage over FGC ends when the originating FGC entry switch receives disconnect supervision from either the originating end user's end office, indicating that the originating end user has disconnected, or the customer's point of termination, whichever is recognized first by the entry switch.

(2) Rounding Recorded Access Minutes

Rounding provisions as specified in 6.6.4(A)(2) will apply to originating FX/ONAL FGA and originating FGC access minutes.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes (Cont'd)

**(B) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Factored Recordings
(Cont'd)**

(3) Factoring Recorded Access Minutes

Step 1: Obtain recorded originating minutes and messages (measured as set forth in (1) preceding) for FGA and FGC from the appropriate recording data.

Step 2: Obtain the total attempts by dividing the originating measured messages by the completion ratio. Completion Ratios (CR) are obtained separately for the major call categories such as DDD, operator, ACIS, 800, 900, Directory Assistance and International from a sample study which analyzes the ultimate completion status of the total attempts which receive acknowledgment from the customer. That is, measured messages divided by Completion Ratio equals total attempts. (N)

Step 3: Obtain the total Non-Conversation Time Additive (NCTA) by multiplying the total attempts (obtained in Step 2) by the NCTA per attempt ratio. The NCTA per attempt ratio is obtained from a sample study identified in Step 2 above by measuring the non-conversation time associated with both completed and incompletd attempts. The total NCTA is the time on a completed attempt from customer acknowledgment of receipt of call to called party answer (set up and ringing) plus the time on an incompletd attempt from customer acknowledgment of call until the access tandem or end office receives a disconnect signal (ring - no answer, busy or network blockage). That is, total attempts times non-conversation time per attempt ratio equals Total NCTA.

Step 4: Obtain total chargeable originating access minutes by adding the total NCTA (obtained in Step 3) to the recorded originating measured minutes (obtained in Step 1). That is, measured minutes plus NCTA equals chargeable originating access minutes.

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5.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

5.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes

(C) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Assumed Minutes (Second Dial Tone)

Assumed minutes are used for second dial tone FGA services which originate or terminate in end offices not equipped with measurement capabilities and are applied per line. When assumed minutes are used, the assumed minutes are the chargeable access minutes. The assumed average intrastate access minutes for FGA are as follows.

- (1) When a FGA Switched Access Service arranged for two way calling is provided where neither the originating nor terminating access minutes are recorded, the assumed average intrastate access minutes are 5,171 access minutes. 1,810 access minutes are assumed to be originating and 3,361 access minutes are assumed to be terminating.
- (2) On a trunk arranged for two way calling, where recording capability exists for either originating or terminating usage, but not both, the number of access minutes per trunk will be an assumed 5,171 or the recorded usage, whichever is greater. If the recorded usage exceeds 5,171 access minutes, it will be assumed that there is zero usage in the unrecorded direction. If the recorded usage is less than 5,171 access minutes, the usage in the unrecorded direction will be assumed to be 5,171 access minutes minus the recorded usage (e.g., 5,171 - 1,171 recorded = 4,000 assumed in the unrecorded direction).
- (3) When a FGA Switched Access Service arranged for originating calling only is provided where originating access minutes are not recorded, the assumed average originating access minutes are 1,810 access minutes.
- (4) When a FGA Switched Access Service arranged for terminating calling only is provided where terminating access minutes are not recorded, the assumed average terminating access minutes are 3,361 access minutes.

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5.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

5.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes (Cont'd)

(D) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Assumed Minutes (Foreign Office)

Assumed minutes are also used as the chargeable access minutes for FGA foreign dial tone and private switched network services which terminate in end offices not equipped with measurement capabilities. Such assumed minutes are calculated as follows.

- (1) When neither the originating or the terminating access minutes are measured, the assumed average originating and terminating intrastate access minutes for each Switched Access Service provided are:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Minutes of Use</u>
Foreign Exchange - PBX Trunk	5,223
- Business Line	1,673
- Residence Line	1,135

- (2) When the terminating access minutes are measured but the originating access minutes are not, the assumed average originating access minutes for each Switched Access Service provided are:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Minutes of Use</u>
Foreign Exchange - PBX Trunk	3,075
- Business Line	985
- Residence Line	668

- (3) When the originating access minutes are measured but the terminating access minutes are not, the assumed average terminating access minutes for each Switched Access Service provided are:

<u>Service</u>	<u>Minutes of Use</u>
Foreign Exchange - PBX Trunk	2,148
- Business Line	688
- Residence Line	467

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.4 Determining Chargeable Access Minutes (Cont'd)

(E) Determining Chargeable Minutes from Imputed Usage

Where terminating usage cannot be directly measured at the terminating entry switch as described following, such usage will be imputed and updated monthly from originating usage.

- For terminating calls over FGB utilized in the provision of MTS/WATS, terminating FGB usage (to services other than Directory Assistance) is imputed from originating FGC usage (excluding FGC usage from calls to ACIS, 800, 900 or Directory Assistance Services). (N)
- For terminating calls over FGC (excluding calls to 800, 900 or Directory Assistance) the terminating usage is imputed from originating usage (excluding originating usage from calls to ACIS, 800, 900 or Directory Assistance Services). (N)
- Where a combination of terminating FGB and FGC is utilized in conjunction with originating FGC, the total combined imputed terminating minutes for FGB and FGC, calculated as detailed above, will not exceed the terminating minutes which would be imputed if only FGC terminating were utilized in conjunction with FGC originating.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.5 Determining Local Transport Mileage and Charges

(A) Determining Local Transport Mileage

The mileage to be used to determine the monthly rate for Local Transport is calculated on the airline distance between the end office switch where the call carried by Local Transport originates or terminates and the customer's serving wire center, except as specified below. Where applicable, the V&H coordinates method is used to determine mileage. This method is described in the National Exchange Carrier Association, Inc., Tariff F.C.C. No. 4, Wire Center and Interconnection Information.

Exceptions to the mileage measurement rules are as follows:

- (1) Mileage for FGA originating access minutes will be calculated, using the V & H coordinates of the customer's serving wire center and the end office switch where the FGA dial tone is provided.
- (2) When a non-AT&T customer's premises is within five miles of an AT&T Class 4 office, the customer may choose to designate its serving wire center to be that of the serving wire center of the AT&T Class 4 office for purposes of determining Local Transport mileage. This designation is for the entire LATA such that all of the customer's Switched Access Local Transport mileage within the LATA will be calculated using the distance between the serving wire center of the AT&T Class 4 office and the end office switch. This designation (i.e., which serving wire center to use in calculating mileage) may be changed only once in any 12 month period. Such change will be made without charge(s) to the customer.
- (3) When the Alternate Traffic Routing feature is provided with FGB, FGC and FGD to provide service to multiple customer switching systems, usage rated Local Transport access minutes will be apportioned between the two transmission routes used to provide this feature. This apportionment will serve as the basis for Local Transport mileage calculation.

For FGB and FGC the apportionment will be made using standard SWBT traffic engineering methodology as set forth in reference document Technical Reference PUB SR-EOP-000191 Trunk Traffic Engineering Concepts and Applications. The apportionment will be based on the last trunk CCS desired for the high usage group, as described in 6.4.3(B)(1) (Alternate Traffic Routing), and the relative capacity ordered to the end office when the feature is provided at an end office switch, or to the subtending end offices when the feature is provided at an access tandem switch.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.5 Determining Local Transport Mileage and Charges

(A) Determining Local Transport Mileage

(3) (Cont'd)

The apportionment for FGD to a tandem will be based on the actual measured data. Originating FGD usage from the access tandem to multiple customer premises will be apportioned in the same manner described for FGB and FGC above.

- (4) When terminating FGC is provided from multiple customer premises to an end office not equipped with measurement capabilities, the total Local Transport access minutes for that end office will be apportioned among the trunk groups accessing the end office on the basis of the individual Busy Hour Minutes of Capacity (BHMCs) ordered for each of those trunk groups. This apportionment will serve as the basis for Local Transport mileage calculation and the customer will be billed accordingly.

- (5) When 800 NPAS originates from an end office that routes its traffic through an intermediate access tandem or an O- TOPS tandem to an SSP equipped access tandem, a representative NXX for the intermediate tandem or the O- TOPS tandem will be used to determine the Local Transport mileage for those end offices subtending the intermediate tandem or the O- TOPS tandem. The V&H coordinates of the representative NXX will be based on the average distance from all end offices subtending the tandem to the SSP equipped access tandem.

(N)

(N)

(B) Determining Local Transport Mileage Charges

Mileage is shown in terms of mileage bands in 6.7 (Rates and Charges). To determine the rate to be billed, first compute the mileage using the V&H Coordinate method, then find the band into which the computed mileage falls and apply the rate shown for that band. If the calculation results in a fraction of a mile, always round up to the next whole mile before determining the mileage band and applying the rates.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.6 (Reserved for Future Use)

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.7 Message Unit Credit

Calls from end users to the seven digit local telephone numbers associated with FGA are subject to SWBT local and general exchange service tariff charges (including message unit and toll charges as applicable) as well as any other applicable charges for the access service. The monthly bills rendered to customers for their FGA Service will include a credit to reflect any message unit charges SWBT collects from its end users.

The credit will apply for recorded originating usage or for assumed originating usage, as appropriate for the FGA service provided. When the credit is applied on assumed usage, such credit will not exceed the assumed levels of usage specified in 6.6.4(C) (Determining Chargeable Access Minutes from Assumed Minutes (Second Dial Tone)). No credit will apply for any terminating FGA access minutes. The factor for determining the applicable Message Unit Credit is listed in 6.7.4 (Message Unit Credit).

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5.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

5.6.8 Equal Access Conversion

SWBT will provide written notification to all access customers of record within a particular LATA that an end office in that LATA is scheduled to be converted to an equal access end office. This notification will be sent, via certified U.S. Mail, at least six months in advance of the conversion date. The customer will have the choice of converting existing services to FGD at no charge, as described in 6.6.9 (Change of Feature Group Type), or retaining existing services. Premium rates will apply to the total access minutes beginning on the actual conversion date, whether the customer chooses to convert to FGD or to retain his existing services.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.9 Change of Feature Group Type

Changes from one type of feature group to another will be treated as a discontinuance of one type of service and a start of another. Nonrecurring charges will apply as set forth in 6.6.2(C), with one exception. When a customer upgrades a FGA, FGB or FGC service to a FGD service, the nonrecurring charges for Local Transport Installation will not apply. (Any features that are added or changed when the customer upgrades the service to FGD will incur the charge applicable to that feature.) Minimum period obligations will not change, i.e., the time elapsed in the existing minimum period obligations for Feature Group D service. For all other changes from one type of Feature Group to another, new minimum period obligations will be established.

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(N)

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.10 Moves

A move involves a change in the physical location of one of the following:

- The point of termination at the customer's premises
- The customer's premises

The charges for the move are dependent on the type of move requested by the customer.

(A) Moves of the Point of Termination Within the Same Customer Premises

- Rollover

A Rollover is a customer initiated move of a Point of Termination from one existing Local Transport facility to another existing Local Transport facility, within the same customer premises. The Rollover must occur within the same LEC location. The following moves will be considered Rollovers of access service facilities:

- A Voice Frequency facility is moving to a DS1 facility.
- A DS1 facility is moving to a DS3 facility. All channels on the DS1 facility must move simultaneously.

Nonrecurring Charges for Rollovers will apply as specified in 6.7.1(E), following. There will be no change in minimum period requirements.

- Relocation

When the move is to a new location within the same building, the move will be treated as an extension of access service facilities and provided at the customer's request on a time sensitive charge basis. The "Other Labor" rates will apply as set forth in 13.4.2(D) Special Access Move Charges.

(B) Moves of Customer Premises

A customer initiated move of customer premises will be treated as a discontinuance and start of service and all associated nonrecurring charges as specified in 6.6.2 will apply.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.11 Application of Rates for Extension Service

FGA Switched Access Service is available with extensions, i.e., additional terminations of the service at different building(s) in the same or a different LATA, as described below.

(A) FGA Extensions Within the LATA

Such extensions are provided and charged for under SWBT's Private Line Tariff.

(B) FGA Extensions in Different LATAs

Such extensions are provided and charged for as Special Access Service. The rate elements which apply are: a Voice Grade Channel Termination, Channel Mileage (if applicable), and optional features (if applicable). All appropriate monthly rates and nonrecurring charges will apply as specified in Section 7.2.4 (Special Access Service).

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.12 Shared Use

Shared Use occurs when Switched Access Service and Special Access Service are provided over the same analog or digital high capacity facility through a common interface. Switched Access rates and charges specified in 6.7 (Rates and Charges) will apply for each equivalent voice grade channel utilized to provide Switched Access Service. The regulations governing the provision of Shared Use facilities are specified in Section 7.2.10 (Shared Use Analog and Digital High Capacity Services).

When a customer requests a Rollover of Shared Use Facilities, the Special Access Nonrecurring charge for a Rollover, as set forth in Section 7.4(F), will apply.

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.13 Application of Rates for FGA to Directory Assistance Services

Local Transport rates will not apply for FGA Switched Access Service calls to Directory Assistance Service (411 and 555-1212, whichever is available). Instead, FGA calls to this service are subject to the Directory Transport rates set forth in 9.5 (Rates and Charges).

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6.6 Rate Regulations (Cont'd)

6.6.14 Non-Access Charges

Rates and charges for services other than Switched Access Service, e.g., a customer's interLATA toll message service, may also be applicable when Switched Access Service is used in conjunction with these other services. Additional non-access charges will be billed on a separate account for:

- An operator surcharge, as set forth in the local exchange tariffs, for local operator assistance (0- and 0+) calls utilizing FGA;
- Calls to certain community information services for which rates are applicable under SWBT exchange service tariffs, e.g., 976 (DIAL-IT) network services;
- Calls from a FGA line or FGB, FGC or FGD trunk to another customer's service in accordance with that customer's applicable service rates when SWBT performs the billing function for that customer;
- Custom Calling features utilized in conjunction with FGA;
- Billed Number Screening utilized in conjunction with FGA or FGB;
- IntraLATA extensions utilized in conjunction with FGA;
- Remote Call Forwarding (TeleBranch) utilized in conjunction with FGA.